



Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office

Operations Directorate — Fact Sheet

Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery

ISSUE: DoD Instruction 2310.6 “Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery in the Department of Defense”

BACKGROUND: In accordance with DoD Directive 2310.2, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy approved DoD Instruction 2310.6 on October 13, 2000. This Instruction, implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures to develop and execute Non-conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) procedures for U.S. military personnel, DoD civilian employees, contractors and other designated personnel isolated during military operations or as a direct result of developing or ongoing crisis prior to U.S. military intervention.

DISCUSSION: It is DoD policy to complement its personnel recovery capabilities with NAR to recover isolated personnel beyond the capabilities of conventional forces. NAR differs from other recovery operations in the higher degree of political risk, its operational techniques, the potential to operate independent of friendly support, and its dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets. NAR requires pre-conflict deliberate planning, training and support in order to reduce risk by developing dedicated assets and credible capabilities.

Basic responsibilities of affected organization are:

- DASD (POW/Missing Personnel Affairs) establishes policy for NAR that apply uniformly throughout DoD. Coordinates special operations activities for personnel recovery with the ASD for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict.
- Each Military Department trains personnel, and develops and procures equipment that meets the requirements for NAR that the Commanders of the Combatant Commands identify.
- The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coordinates validated Combatant Command NAR requirements for action among supporting agencies. He supports other Government Agencies in accordance with Memorandum of Agreement Concerning DoD-CIA Mutual Support in Policy, Research and Development, Training, Planning, and Operations for Personnel Recovery, if required.
- Commanders of the Combatant Commands include NAR planning in operations and exercises and develop requirements for NAR to complement the commands’ other personnel recovery capabilities and support theater operations plans.
- Commander in Chief, United States Joint Forces Command advises and assists the Combatant Commanders integrate NAR into personnel recovery plans and procedures to support theater operations plans.
- Commander in Chief, United States Special Operations Command develops SOF strategy, doctrine, tactics, techniques and procedures for NAR. He monitors the preparedness of SOF assigned to commands other than USSOCOM to plan and execute NAR.